

THE WORK OF A WORM.

Origin of Silk Making in the World.

About two thousand years before the Christian era, the Chinese, Chee, empress of China, conceived the idea that a beautiful and wonderful fabric might be fashioned from the cocoon of the ungainly worm which infested the imperial gardens at Chen-ong, on the Yellow river, and annually destroyed so many mulberry trees.

In pursuit of this theory the empress and her maids unraveled the queer little nests and from the fine meshes wove a strange and lustrous material which was stronger and more beautiful than anything they had ever seen. The officers of the court took it up, and soon silk weavers and manufacturers were plentiful in China. It became the badge of wealth and rank. Only the aristocrats were allowed to use it, and they used it not only for the adornment of their persons, but draped their homes in the shabby folds of the new fabric.

That was more than four thousand years ago, and it is a commentary upon the Chinese nation that very nearly the same rules and methods are employed to-day as in that far-past century. Silk is still the possession of the noble, and but little improvement is to be found in the manufacturing of the coveted article.

For centuries China jealously guarded the secret of silk manufacture and enriched herself by commerce with nations who eagerly bought, but could not procure the secret of the fabric. However, nothing can remain forever a secret in this world. So gradually the information spread to Persia, India and Arabia, and then to the great manufacturing centers of the civilized world. Alexandria invaded Persia and India about three hundred and fifty years before Christ. He thus obtained the secret of silk culture, which the Greeks used to advantage, and, like the other countries possessed of the "golden fleece," closely guarded the precious secret.

Not until fifty-six years before Christ did Rome fall into line with the nations already familiar with the open sesame of wealth and influence and produce the material of the robe of state. There certainly golden, for even in the third century of the Christian era silk was worth its weight in gold.

In 1156 Roger, king of Sicily, invaded Greece. He took prisoner several silk weavers and manufacturers, whom he compelled to teach the citizens of Palermo the secret of the weave. About twenty years later the Cilician sultans were famous for their beauty. They were interwoven with threads of gold and silver and richly embroidered with gems.

Christopher Columbus heard the marvelous stories of Marco Polo, who, while visiting the court of China, became familiar with the silk worm and its uses. Columbus was one of the few who credited the distinguished traveler's narrative, and it was partly to find an easy route to the land of silks that the great discoverer embarked upon the hazardous voyage which was destined to give a new world to civilization.

The history of silk began in America as early as 1522, when Cortes, ruler of Mexico, cultivated the mulberry tree and raised the silk worm in that warm climate. Some claim silk to have been in use with the Aztecs before the invasion of the Spanish, but it is generally conceded to have been a textile woven from the fibers of a plant and lacking the luster and softness of the genuine article.

England began the raising of the silk worm in 1548, when the king ordered the planting of mulberry trees. Only the raw material was produced, which was sent to Italy for weaving and manufacturing. However, in 1715 John Lombe, a young Englishman, visited Italy for the purpose of procuring for the king the secret of silk manufacture. He succeeded by bribery in obtaining the coveted information, and, being detected, was forced to flee for his life, and returning to England erected the first silk mill. Lombe was finally poisoned by a woman sent from Italy for that purpose.

England encouraged the culture of the silk worm in the colonies of America, but prohibited its manufacture. All raw material was sent to England for weaving. This effectively checked such enterprise. In the course of many years, ladies raised enough of the silk to have their wedding garments made therefrom.

In 1755 Mrs. Pinkney presented the princess dowager of Wales with a silk dress, the material for which was raised by herself near Charleston. In 1770 Susannah Wright gave Queen Charlotte a similar costume. Thus twice was American silk worn by royalty at the British court.

After the revolution silk culture, which had died out with the war, began slowly to revive. In the course of a few years the United States produced an inferior quality of sewing silk, sold in skeins.

Philadelphia began the manufacturing of tassels and laces for coaches in 1793, and in 1815 undertook to furnish silk laces and dress trimmings.

South Manchester, Conn., produced spun silk in 1825. The same year congress took up the subject of silk manufacture, and ordered an investigation and report upon the question, but did little more to aid the infant industry struggling for life in the busy nation.

In 1857 the silk worm craze swept like wildfire over the states. Large schemes were set afoot whereby the metamorphosis of the cocoon into dollars and cents was a foregone conclusion. The white mulberry tree was introduced and a rich harvest reaped by the propagators of the speculation. Stories were set afoot of farmers converting their fields into orchards of the white mulberry; men, women and children nursed the precious worms. In a few months while the craze was at its height fortunes were made with ease which nations could not equal. For instance, one thousand dollars invested in white mulberry this season would bring six thousand dollars the next. Suddenly and without warning the bubble burst, and in 1859 people were ruined who in 1857 imagined themselves on the high road to fortune.

Thus again faded the hopes of the silk manufacturers, and for awhile it seemed that only the imported silks would be upon the American market. Since then, however, it has rapidly increased, although this country does not yet furnish more than one-half the silk consumed by the states. Many people might profitably engage in the rearing of silk worms, and thus add greatly to

their income without very great inconvenience to themselves.—Washington News.

THE HOUSE WAGON.

Many of the Comforts and Few of the Discomforts of a House Boat.

Land yachting is the latest form of pleasure traveling in California. The house on wheels is an old story in Europe, but here in America there has been too little of this sort of journeying since the procession of prairie schooners disappeared from the plains.

"My wife and I," says the pioneer of land yachting in the west, "were tired of the usual form of outing, tired of paying high railroad fares, tired of summer hotels, tired of the farm that takes city boarders, and the wagon idea came to us like an inspiration. We found that with an outfit of four or five hundred dollars we could have a castle at Los Angeles, a cabin in the redwoods, a chateau near Fresno, a Pullman to Mount Shasta, and a camp in the Yosemite. No railroad fares, no doctor's bills, no gas, or water, or wood, or coal to pay for; our old clothes would do for robes, chickens, corn and potatoes would, of course, be cheap. There was not a single drawback to the plan, and within six weeks we were on our travels in our land yacht."

The whole outfit weighs less than a ton, and the wagon is two feet long over all; five feet six inches wide outside, and six feet two inches from floor to ceiling. It is built elbow-fashion, so as to allow the front wheels to turn under and that compels a sort of shelf about a foot high on the outside. On the shelf is a No. 6 stove. Underneath it, and on two sides, there is zinc and asbestos lining. To the left of the stove there are three openings to compartments that extend under the front seat. There they keep provisions. Another compartment for bottles and things is under the seat. On each side of the stove, there is a shelf with the stove, there is a shelf containing dishes, spices, etc. Underneath the same are hung pots, pans and towels.

On a line with the door and under the wagon there is a box, two feet six inches wide, fourteen inches deep, and about five feet six inches long. There they keep the bedding, which they get at by a trapdoor inside. Two curved hair cushions, which are strapped flat to the wall by day, do for mattresses. Three little windows hinged at the top solve the problems of light and ventilation.

In the left wall is set a broad plate-glass window, which frames some wonderful landscape pictures as the artist and his wife journey on.—San Francisco Chronicle.

DUNNED IN CHURCH.

A Woman Who Presents Her Accounts.

She was a very dainty looking old lady, respectfully and neatly dressed, and she stepped into the witness box of the North London police court with the air of a woman laboring under a deep-seated grievance. She took off her black worsted gloves and lifted her veil, coughed a dry, hard, snort, and said: "Your honor, I wish to put a stop to a great annoyance. 'Who annoys you?' asked Mr. Lane, Q. C. 'My landlady.' 'Why does she do it?' then demanded the magistrate. 'Well, she annoys me by a little rent.' 'What rent?' asked the doct. 'A little rent,' said the lady, 'that's the serious point. She comes to my place of worship and asks for it there; and she annoys me by saying, 'You mean to say,' asked Mr. Lane, 'that she goes to church and asks you for your rent?'

"Yes, sir, I do assure you. She comes to the pew beside me, and when I join in the responses, as I always like to do, she continually whispers about the rent. When it comes to 'incline our hearts,' you know the words, she looks at me and sings 'to pay our rent.' 'What does she mean by that?' asked the doct. 'She means to say, 'You mean to say,' asked Mr. Lane, 'that she goes to church and asks you for your rent?'

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IN A WINTRY SEA.

A Hardy Manxman Who Was Not Much Alarmed When His Ship Left Him Behind.

When the conversation fell upon the Elbe and the Gasconne and the narrow chance of escaping alive from a wreck in the wintry sea, the man from a far northern British province was moved to tell the story of his piano tuner. The piano tuner earns his bread by traveling from point to point in the far northern province and tuning the few piano-owners in those parts. Something in his hearty manner and strong figure led one of his patrons to ask a few questions concerning his life, and the piano tuner answered in effect thus:

"I'm a Manxman, and I have inherited a rugged constitution. I seldom wear gloves, even in your winters, and much of the time I go without an overcoat. For many years I followed the sea, and I had one adventure that few would have lived to tell of. It was a midnight of December when I was ordered aloft to stow the main royal, and before I knew what I was about I fell from the yardarm into the sea.

"No one on deck had noticed my fall, and apparently no one had heard my cry, for the ship kept right on. There I was, alone amid the waves of the Atlantic. You may not believe me, but I did not feel greatly alarmed. I managed to get out of my boots and coat, and then I began to swim to keep myself afloat. Somehow I felt that I should be saved. We had passed a vessel about sunset, and I thought I had been a good swimmer all my life, and I kept afloat till daybreak, when that other vessel did come along and fish me out, four hours after I fell in. We got into New York three days after my ship arrived, and when I came aboard, as she lay at her wharf, my mates took me for a ghost."—N. Y. Sun.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Ham Patties: One pint of ham, which has previously been cooked, mix with two pints of bread crumbs, wet with milk. Put this batter in gem pans, break an egg over each, sprinkle the top thickly with cracker crumbs and bake until brown.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

—Cinnamon Cake: When you are making bread and the sponge is ready to knead, take a sufficient portion and roll out three-fourths of an inch thick; put thin slices of butter on top, sprinkle with cinnamon and then with sugar. Let it rise well and bake for breakfast. This is a very nice coffee cake.—Prairie Farmer.

—Omelet: Six eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately, one cup warm milk with tablespoonful of melted butter in it; one tablespoonful of flour wet to a paste and put into the milk; add the whites last, cook in a spider till the bottom is done, then put in the oven still cooking through; tender. It is very nice and easy to make.—Mrs. A. L. Shumway, in Home.

—Purifying Water: A tablespoonful of pulverized alum sprinkled in a cistern of water (the water stirred at the same time) will, after a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure article, so purify it that it will be found to contain nearly all the freshness and clearness of spring water. A teaspoonful of alum will purify four gallons.—Leed's Mercury.

—Lemon Pies: The juice and grated rind of one lemon, three eggs, leaving out the whites of two, one cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour, and milk enough to fill the plates. Beat the whites of the two eggs and a tablespoonful of sugar to a froth. Spread over the fire when baked; return to the oven and brown slightly. This quantity makes one pie.—Boston Budget.

—Lobster: Prepare the lobster as for salad, only cutting it in larger pieces. Make a sauce out of one tablespoonful of flour, one of butter well rubbed together, the yolk of one raw egg, a little salt and cayenne pepper, one cup of cream if you have it (if not, milk will do). After this mixture is well stirred together and boiling, stir in gently the lobster, and send immediately to the table. If the lobster is allowed to cook or boil in the sauce, it is not so fresh and tasty. It is very nice served in shells, slightly baked with a few bread crumbs sprinkled over the top, as a fish course.—Miss Maria Foot, in Home.

FOR THE HOMEMAKER.

A Few Suggestions That Are of Practical Worth.

A beautiful dinner cloth and napkins of satin damask lately seen are embroidered with empire wreaths that have the initial letter of the owner in the center. The design, worked in white, is in each of the four corners of the cloth, but in one corner only of the napkins. The same pattern for marking a tablecloth is sometimes used so that it is on a part of the cloth that lies on the table. When that is the case, the design is used only once or twice; if twice, at each end or on opposite sides of the cloth. The use of linen that is only occasionally used the effect is heightened by using touches of gold thread with the white embroidery silk, but it should always be of the best quality if the work is to be permanently beautiful.

The same design is liked for finger-bowl doilies. The design is composed of conventionalized leaves, finished on the lower side by the familiar bowknot with floating ends, and not entirely closed on the upper side. The leaves are worked solid or in outline. When the initial is not used the classic empire torch passes through the center of the wreath, extending both above and below it. This design is charming when the torch is done partly in gold thread. Similar designs are used on pillowcases, sofa pillows and in the corners of tablecloths, in preference to those of natural flowers and plants. If you lack a jardiniere in which to put a blossoming plant that is to be placed on the dinner-table or in other conspicuous place, you can always make it fine enough for the occasions by wrapping the plant-crock in creped tissue-paper and tying it with a satin ribbon. Bring the edge of the paper above that of the crock, and pass it over the fingers to stretch it, so that it will form a frill. Tie in place with a band of satin ribbon with the ends made in a pet bow. Moss-green and white papers are both good colors to use for the crock. The color of the ribbon must be decided by the complexion of the flower and its surroundings. In banking a mantle with potted plants the best effect with many plants is secured by turning the plant-crocks over on one side, so that the projecting plant is in evidence.

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THE IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

Study all economies in the construction. See that each party benefited bears his proper share of the cost. Look into local questions of road materials and transportation, and into all the latest improvements of road implements and machinery. Every state should have a permanent road commission, composed of citizens of the highest character. Make the best use of convict labor in road building. In regions where rock is plenty, by using the best machinery for crushing stone and employing convicts only in quarrying and handling, an amount of material could be produced sufficient to macadamize all the roads in the state as fast as they could be prepared for it. Only the best material should be ready to contribute largely toward road improvement.

The Value of Creameries.

The establishment of creameries has done much to enlighten the farmers. They have been compelled to give some consideration to the breeds of cattle, to use better implements in the dairy and to produce better butter in order to compete for the highest prices. Those who patronize the creameries have lessened their labor, and combined several other pursuits with the keeping of good cows. On farms where formerly only milk and butter were sold there is now a diversity of crops, and varied products are shipped to market.

Creamed Codfish.

An irritable stomach will often retain creamed codfish, daintily prepared, when everything else is rejected. It proves a delicious and valuable accompaniment to new potatoes, preventing and overcoming the disorders frequently resulting from indulgence in the latter dish. Serve fresh, well-ripened fruit as a first course when this dish is prepared for breakfast, and follow it with fruit at other meals, and you have a highly palatable and wholesome combination, especially if fruit of a sub-acid flavor be chosen.—Good Housekeeping.

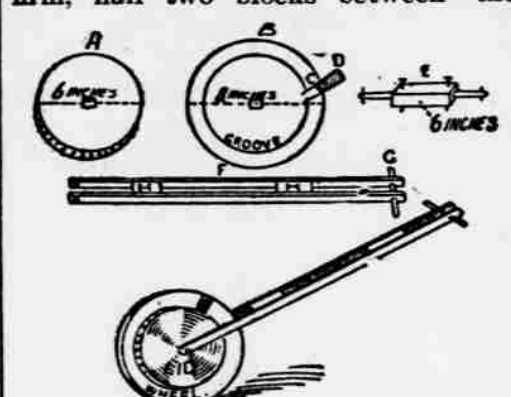
One Cause of Wrinkles.

One of the most fruitful causes of wrinkles is straining the eyes. Sudden transitions from darkness to light or vice versa make the eyes shrink and produce wrinkles. Reading by dim light, overworking the eyes and wearing cross-barred and dotted veils help on the wrinkle-producing work.—Boston Traveller.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

How to Make an Excellent Labor-Saving Device at Home.

A machine for sowing seed may be made by cutting a wheel from a heavy, smooth board and fasten to its center a lid from a six-penny lard pail with holes around the rim. The size and frequency of the holes should be regulated by the size or distance of the seed to be planted. Bore a hole through the lid and wheel for a spindle. Fasten the wooden wheel securely to the spindle, and leave it so that it may be removed. Bore holes in the ends of two strips of wood 3 feet long and 3 inches wide, so that the ends will work around the spindle as with a wheelbarrow. A round stick through the opposite ends will answer as handles. To make the framework firm, nail two blocks between the



SEED SOWING MADE EASY BY MACHINE.

Explanation: A, lid; B, wooden wheel; C, opening for filling; D, stopper; E, spindle; F, handle bars; G, cross piece for handle; H, block for strengthening. The wooden wheel and handle. The wheel should be 2 inches larger in diameter than the lid, and should have a groove one-eighth inch deep cut around the side into which the lid should fit. A slot cut in the edge of the wheel extends two inches under the edge of the lid and neatly fitted with a peg makes a place for refilling the seed. A number of lids may be made with holes fine or coarse, according to the seed to be planted. The seed should always be covered with a rake. When accurately made, this sower will do efficient work and save much time and backache at hand drilling or a high price paid for a more pretentious sower.—S. B. Burton, in Farm and Home.

CRUSHED STONE ROADS.

What an Illinois Road Commissioner Knows About Them.

Our gravel beds, which a few years ago supplied us with excellent gravel for road purposes, have gradually degenerated to cobblestone. Sometimes a crusher and put it to work on this stone. Much to their surprise, as well as to the rest of us, the machine easily turned out a yard of splendid road material every five minutes. They hired a traction engine at \$5 a day to furnish power. It furnished six shovels, and had another crusher at the same time. The following details may interest highway commissioners having to contend with too much coarse stone in their gravel beds:

We crushed a yard of stone every five minutes, paying \$5 a day for power. Six shovels fed the crusher. The material was elevated into the wagons, therefore but one handling was required. The advantages over the old way of road making in this locality were almost too numerous to mention. We can keep our pit in the best possible shape and leave it in that condition for the next time. With a little help from the commissioner in immediate control, teams need not wait thirty seconds for a chance to load. Under the old way there were too often two to five teams at \$3 a day standing still waiting for the next lot of loaded stone to be dumped into the wagon. The material was elevated into the wagons, therefore but one handling was required. The advantages over the old way of road making in this locality were almost too numerous to mention.

A crushed stone road is far superior to the ordinary gravel road and easier kept in repair. As a matter of fact, power and cost are not increased. Such a road as we did a gravel road. The reader can figure from this data: Power per day, \$5; a yard crushed every five minutes; shovels and haulers are the same, whether you use crushed rock or gravel, and of course need not be counted.—John R. King, in Chicago Tribune.

Formula for Kerosene Emulsion.

The formula for a kerosene emulsion was given by a professor in one of our agricultural colleges some years ago, and I was requested to experiment with it on greenhouse plants. I did so, with highly satisfactory results. It is made as follows: Two parts kerosene, one part of slightly sour milk. Churn together until a union of milk and oil results. When they unite a white jelly-like substance will be secured, which will mix readily with water. Dilute this jelly with eighteen or twenty times its quantity of water, and shower your plants thoroughly. Soft-leaved plants, like begonias, primroses and gloxinias, are frequently injured by it, if applied in the strength advised above; therefore it is well to dilute the applications by using at least thirty parts of water to one of the jelly.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Milking and Feeding Time.

There are few cows that require to be milked often than twice a day. These two milkings should come as regular as clockwork the year round, 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening. Feeding should be equally as regular. Ordinary milk cows need to have but two good meals a day. When kept under shelter, as they should be in the winter time, a lunch of some green food, if it is to be had, may be given at midday. In the south this green lunch is to be derived from the barley patch. If turnips are fed they should be given to the cows at milking time, if you would avoid the "turnip odor."—Rural World.

Of Farmington Importance.

As it is to-day, the farmer is unable to haul his product to market during bad weather, and as that is the very period when he has the most leisure time to do such work, it must add very largely to the cost of his products. Economically speaking, therefore, it is firmly convinced that there is no subject of greater importance than the subject of good roads.—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Saginaw, Mich., General Manager F. & P. M. R. Co.

SUCCESSFUL SPRAYING.

Take Time Enough to Do the Work Thoroughly and Regularly.

Fungous diseases of several kinds have spread all over the country, and, unless checked, destroy the fruits of apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees and of vines and berry bushes. These diseases can be checked, and their effects destroyed, by thorough spraying. This has been proved beyond a doubt, and the only question now is how to do the work in the most thorough manner. I believe we have not been in the habit of beginning soon enough in this matter. No doubt the scab, blight and other forms of fungous disease begin to develop very early in the season, and are at work long before they make any visible signs. It is my opinion, and my experience last year confirms me in holding it, that the best time to begin is before there is any sign of disease about the trees. I would begin before the trees start into growth in the spring, because then I can use a much stronger solution without injuring the trees. After the leaves have started Bordeaux mixture of the standard strength is as strong as can be used without injuring the foliage, but if the trees are sprayed as soon as warm weather comes a solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) can be used as strong as desired, and 30 gallons of water. This copper sulphate is very cheap now, and one can afford to use it liberally, and the trees ground should be pretty well drenched with them, and the form of spray should be such as will throw a stream against the body, and not over the top of the tree. The nozzle of the sprayer should be one that produces a fine mist, as it is not well to get too much of the solution on the leaves. The object should be to cover the whole surface of the trees, but as lightly as possible.

In spraying for curculio, I have always tried to do the job thoroughly and have always succeeded in getting good crops. I have watched men spraying trees who were not half doing it. It is impossible to make a complete job of it without taking some time to each tree, and, unless this is done, some effects of the prevailing disease may be observed at the end of the season. The only way to spray with complete success is to take enough time to do it thoroughly. I hope that no one will think that his trees do not need spraying. All fruit trees need it, and the man who neglects the orchards is only keeping a memory for the spores of disease. A. S. Rogers, in Springfield (O.) Farm News.

SIMPLE DAIRY BARN.

Any Farmer Handy with Saw and Square Can Build One.

A handy, simple and inexpensive dairy barn, one that any farmer handy with saw and square can build, is shown below. This is a morningstar plan, with no rafters, and the timbers being 2x6 and spiked together. The sills are 2x8, set on edge. Poles will answer for posts as well as the 2x6's. There are no cross timbers to interfere with the use of the hay fork. It can be made as high and as long as needed.

For a dairy of 20 cows make it 60 feet long, 24 feet wide and 16 feet high. The lean-to for cows is on the south side and has a floor. The main part is for hay and is 24 feet wide and has no floor. The posts are 2x6 and placed



AN INEXPENSIVE DAIRY BARN.

A shed roof, B, drop door of manger; C, manger; D, end of manger; E, door to cow stalls; F, door for taking in hay.

6 feet apart. The rafters are 2x6 and 3 feet apart. Braces are 2x6 and reach from a post to a rafter, being 12 feet apart. The ties from brace to post and from post to post are 2x6 and 12 feet apart. A frame is stiff beyond the belief of one who never saw one. The side of the hay barn next to the cows is not boarded up. This gives a chance to throw hay or fodder down in front of the manger the whole length. As this would leave the cow cattle in several weather, a partition runs from the back of the manger to the roof of the cow barn, provided with drop doors just behind the manger, which are closed in cold weather. Less lumber is required to board this way and hay can be thrown into the manger at any point. The hayrack is divided into 12 foot sections which can all be filled at once, or one or more at a time. This gives a chance to grade hay, clover in one section, mixed hay in another, oats, corn fodder or millet in another as desired. A steel track runs the whole length of the barn, and the hay fork and the hay fork will dump where desired. Being but 24 feet wide, it is easy work to move the hay from center to sides. Four doors lead outside from the cow stable for convenience in cleaning out. This barn is suited to farmers who have no money to spend on expensive timbers and no time to spare in churning in a big inconvenient show barn.—Farm and Home.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

—Beethoven was about five feet six inches, but very heavily built, with broad, massive shoulders and thick waist. His hair was long and always in disorder, his eyebrows were heavy and shaggy, his eyes small and piercing. He usually walked with his hands behind him and his head much bowed down. He wore a hat of the fashion now known as "stove-pipe," and always managed to get it either very much on one side or at the back of his head, so that his hair straggled out from beneath it over his forehead and eyes.

—Knights Errant were exactly what they are described by Cervantes in "Don Quixote"—wandering adventurers, ready to succor the distressed or engage in any enterprise that promised a pecuniary or other reward.

—The order of the Chase was intended as an honor for the animators of Wurttemberg; it was founded in 1702.

—William Bourke Cockran, who sailed for Europe the other day, has been almost prostrated by the recent death of his pretty wife. They say, too, that the big, strong, vociferous Cockran is as tender-hearted and as gentle as a babe in his domestic life. In fact, Bourke Cockran has never put forward toward publicity the better side of him, and the New York public, even his intimates, would scarcely recognize the inner man.

—A small point for the hostess whose candles show a propensity to rapid wasting is that to put them in the ice chest for fully twenty-four hours before using will increase their burning time very appreciably. They want to be thoroughly chilled.

—Philip of Macedon refuted by gold all the wisdom of Athens; confounded their statesmen; struck their orators dumb; and at length argued them out of all their liberties.—Addison.

"Don't pull yer gun in this here court," said the burglar, a black one too, looking at you like a lynx' rove loose here. If you will call a man white court's in session all the time you're contempt!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A WRITER says that the sense of humor very rarely exists in children under twelve years old. This writer evidently has never seen a five-year-old child prying open the eyes of a four-days-old kitten.—Texas Siftings.

Put a smile on your face when you go out for a walk, and somebody will be helped.—Ram's Horn.

At any rate a man who is drowned in a waterpail will never be killed by falling out of a balloon.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

FREE TO AGENTS

14 KARAT GOLD

W. L. DOUGLAS